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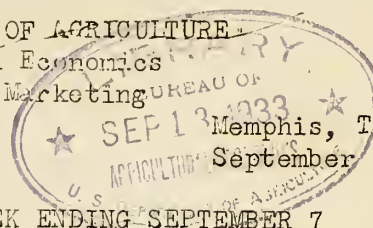
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Reserve

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Division of Cotton Marketing

Release - 11:00 A. M., C.S.T.



Memphis, Tennessee,
September 9, 1933.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7

During the week the ginning of cotton in the State of Mississippi progressed northward over the Coastal Plains and into the Black Land District, as far as Pontotoc County. Judged by the receipts of samples forwarded by ginners for classing, ginning is not yet general in the Delta. Most samples received and classed during the week were, as was the case last week, from the central and southern counties of that area. Samples received from the Brown Loam Belt were from the counties south of Jackson. Cotton is open over practically the entire state, but picking and ginning have been retarded by recurring rains, especially over the Western half of the state.

The percentage of samples classed this week in various grades, show practically the same distribution as last week. About 89 percent of the samples classed from the Delta were Strict Middling or better, about 54 percent in the Brown Loam Belt were classed in these grades, and about 45 percent in the Coastal Plains and Black Land in these grades.

Staple lengths for the entire state continue to show vast improvement over those for the same time last season. In the 1932 crop at this time, only 28.5 percent of the samples classed from the state were 1-1/8 inches and longer, while the report released today shows 44.0 percent in these lengths. There has also been a marked improvement in the 1 to 1-1/32 inch group when results to date this year are compared with those of last year. About 20 percent of the samples classed this year have been in this group, contrasted with 7.6 percent for the same date last year. The improvement in this group can be noted in each soil district reported upon but is most marked in the Coastal Plains where the percentages have changed from 5.7 for 1932 to 33.1 for 1933. A great deal of community effort in cotton improvement has been made in a large number of the counties of the Coastal Plains and the results are already apparent at this early date. There has been but little change from last year in the Brown Loam Belt in this length and the samples classed from the Delta indicate a decrease from 5.5 percent a year ago to none in this length to date this year.

Ginning has just begun on an active scale in the Coastal Plains District of Arkansas but the samples so far classed from that area are insufficient in number to justify a report. No samples have yet been received from Tennessee, although some scattered ginning has been done in the Coastal Plains District.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Cotton Marketing

Release - 11:00 A.M., C.S.T.

Memphis, Tennessee,
September 16, 1933.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14

The staple length of the samples classed this week compared with those of last week indicate a continued improvement for the State of Mississippi. Compared with 44.0 percent 1-1/8 inches and longer for last week, the report issued today shows 60.8 percent 1-1/8 inches and longer. To date, of all samples classed from the entire State of Mississippi, 54.6 percent have been 1-1/8 inches and longer.

In the Delta of Mississippi to date, the samples classed have been 98.1 percent 1-1/8 inches and longer. In the Brown Loam (Bench) District, to date 50.0 percent of the samples classed from representative gins have been 1-1/8 inches and longer. In the Coastal Plains and Hill Districts there is a wider dispersion of staple lengths. To date 24.7 percent, 37.2 percent and 30.3 percent of the samples received have stapled 7/8 inches, 15/16 inches and 1 inch in length, respectively.

A report on the quality of Arkansas cotton was released this week for the first time this season. A great deal of cotton has been ginned during the past week in the Coastal Plains District of that state and ginning has been active in the Prairies and in the Mississippi Bottoms.

Staples are better for the state as a whole and in each major soil district than at the same time one year ago. This year on first report, 37.8 percent, 21.8 percent and 14.1 percent have been classed in the lengths 1 inch, 1-1/16 inch and 1-1/8 inch respectively, compared with 25.3 percent, 13.0 percent and 4.4 percent in these respective staple lengths at this date last season. In the Coastal Plains District 45.5 percent has stapled 1 inch as opposed to 19.5 percent last year. In District Five, the Prairies, 54.5 percent has stapled 1 inch as opposed to 31.0 percent to this date last year.

Grades continue high in Mississippi despite scattered rains. Samples classed on the White Color Standard (Universal) showed 74.2 percent Middling and better in grade. In Arkansas 60.8 percent of the samples classed graded Middling or better on the same standard. For Mississippi this week, 33.8 percent of the samples classed conformed to the Revised Extra White Color Standards, which are now effective. From the samples classed from Arkansas 36.7 percent were Extra White. The Extra White Color Standards as now in effect, have been broadened to include a greater portion of the very whitest cotton produced in all sections of the Cotton Belt, especially that produced on the alluvial soils of the Mississippi Valley.

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C 733 Cgm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Cotton Marketing

Release - 11:00 A.M., C.S.T.

Memphis, Tennessee,
September 23, 1933

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21

The samples classed this week from Mississippi indicate a decline in ginnings from cotton 1-1/8 inch and longer. This week 52.3 percent stapled in this group, contrasted with 60.8 percent for last week. As a total for the state, however, 53.3 percent of the samples classed have been 1-1/8 or longer; contrasted with 21.9 percent classed in this group for the corresponding week one year ago. For the entire state there has also been a deterioration in grades from last week. On the Universal White Color Standard last week 62.4 percent of the samples graded Middling and above, while for this week the percentage is 52.6 in these grades.

In the Delta of Mississippi 92.9 percent of the samples classed this week were 1-1/8 inches and longer opposed to 97.7 percent for last week. In the Brown Loam District (The Bench) there are higher percentages for this week in 1 inch and 1-1/16 than for last week and a smaller percentage in 1-1/8 inch. In the Coastal Plains and Hill Districts the staples register somewhat shorter than for last week with 27.3 percent in 7/8 inch, 35.4 percent in 15/16 inch and 28.8 percent in 1 inch.

Samples for classification have been received in liberal quantity from all Arkansas Districts with the exception of the Northern Ozarks and Oklahoma Prairies, where picking is not yet active. Staples for the State are noticeably better than for the same date last year. For the staples 1 inch, 1-1/16 inch and 1-1/8 inch and longer, the percentages for samples classed to date are 38.7, 25.1 and 13.1 respectively, contrasted with 20.2 percent, 17.7 percent and 2.6 percent for the same staples respectively last year. All districts are showing a great deal of improvement in staple length over last season. There seems to be a bountiful supply of 1 inch staple in the state this season. To date 49.7 percent, 47.4 percent and 57.7 percent of the samples classed from the Southern Ozarks, the Sandy Coastal Plains and the Prairies, respectively, have been 1 inch in length. A great many communities in Arkansas, and in fact several Counties, noticeably Pulaski and Lonoke, are now fairly well standardized in the production of varieties usually returning 1 inch staple length. Grades for this week in the entire state have been 53.0 percent Middling and better on White (Universal) Standards. Due to somewhat fairer weather than that prevailing in general over the state, the grades in the Sandy Coastal Plains are higher than in any other district. To date 64.7 percent of the samples from that district have been Middling or better.

Five percent of the samples classed from the Mississippi Bottoms District of Arkansas have been untenderable due principally to low grades of Spotted cotton resulting from weather damage in the field. In the Prairies 3.3 percent of the samples classed to date have also been untenderable, chiefly on account of the same factor.

The first report of the season for Tennessee was released today. Samples classed to date have principally been received from the Mississippi Bottoms and the Brown Loam Belt. The first report for Tennessee was released last year on September 30th, a week later than today's report. As has been the case with Mississippi and Arkansas, the staples are much better than for the first report of last year. This report shows 38.6 percent 15/16 inch and 28.5 percent 1 inch, while the first report last year carried 29.7 percent and 17.0 percent in these respective staple lengths. Also 8.0 percent of the samples have stapled 1-1/16 inch and 1-1/8 inch versus 1.0 percent in these lengths for last year. Staples are somewhat better in the soil

(Over)

district adjacent to the Mississippi River than in the Brown Loam District, and 36.9 percent of the samples received from that district have been 1 inch in length. Of the samples classed from the Brown Loam Belt 23.0 percent have been 1 inch in length. No samples have been classed which were untenderable in staple and but 1.2 percent for the state have been untenderable in grade. This untenderable cotton is accounted for chiefly by low grades of Spotted Cotton which have been caused by weather damage from rains before picking.

An unusually large percentage of the present crop in the States of the Memphis District is stapling 1-1/8 inch and longer. Also the revised Extra White Color standards are inclusive of a larger percentage of the crop than was anticipated. The present form for the release of the statistical report has not, therefore, provided for full itemization of the longer staples and the Extra White Cotton. The report to be released on September 30th will be enlarged to include a listing of the 1-3/16 inch and 1-1/4 inch and longer staple lengths, as well as the Extra White grades.

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Cotton Marketing

Memphis, Tennessee,
September 30, 1933.

Release - 11:00 A.M., C.S.T.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30

Mississippi

To date this season 39.5 percent of the samples classed from Mississippi have conformed to the new Extra White Color Standards; 56.5 percent to the White Color Standards (Universal) and 4.0 percent to Spotted and Yellow Tinged Standards. In the latter group practically all the samples classed have been Spotted rather than Yellow Tinged. Of the samples classed in Extra White Color, 43.9 percent have been Strict Middling or better in grade and 41.0 percent have been classed in these grades on the Universal White Standard.

To date 53.7 percent of the samples for the state have stapled 1-1/8 inches and longer. Of this group of staples, to date 54.5 percent have been 1-1/8 inches in length; 38.3 percent have been 1-3/16 inches in length and 1.0 percent 1-1/4 inches and longer in length.

The preparation of staple cotton (1-1/8 inches and longer) from Mississippi has perhaps been somewhat below normal this season due to considerable rainfall during the early picking period. B preparation has, however, included 78.3 percent of the staple cotton. Less than 1.0 percent has been good enough in preparation for designation A, which applies to better than normal condition. About 20.0 percent has been classed in C preparation which is descriptive of a condition below normal. Less than 1.0 percent of the staple cotton has been classed below C preparation.

Arkansas

In Arkansas to date, 26.9 percent of samples classed have conformed to Extra White Color Standards; 63.9 to the Universal White Standards and 9.2 percent to Spotted & Yellow Tinged. The principal part of the latter group is spotted cotton resulting from field weather damage, which has run as high as 14.5 percent of the samples classed from the Mississippi Bottoms District. District Two, the Southern Ozarks, has also run high in spotted cotton, showing 7.7 percentage of the samples classed to date. Except for a somewhat higher percentage of spotted cotton, there is little change in the grade condition from last week. There has been, however, a lower percentage of 1 inch staples in the samples classed this week than last. The decrease in this length has been most marked in the Southern Ozarks and the Sandy Coastal Plains.

Tennessee

Only 13.9 percent of Tennessee samples have been classed on the Extra White Standards this season. Most cotton from that state is conforming to the Universal White Standard with a slightly increasing quantity being classed on the Spotted Color Standard. To date 6.9 percent has been classed on the Spotted Standard.

There has been a slight improvement in the staple of the cotton ginned this week compared with last. Most of the improvement has been in District Two, the Brown Loam Belt, where the percentage of 1 inch cotton increased from 10.7 for last week to 16.0 percent for this week. The quantity of 15/16 inch staple length was practically unchanged and is 36.9 percent of the samples classed to date. Grades for the State are good and 76.6 percent of the samples classed to date have been Middling or above.

Missouri

The State of Missouri is reported on for the first time this week. Practically no cotton from this state has been classed Extra White. The grades are lower than for other states in the Memphis District. Only 37.8 percent of the samples classed to date have been Middling or better. A very high percentage of the samples are Spotted and 30.8 percent have been classed on the Spotted Color Standards. The staples are running strongly to 15/16 and 1 inch with 34.0 in the former length and 52.0 percent in the latter for all samples classed to date.

